

REMARKS

Request for Reconsideration, Informal Matters, Claims Pending

The final Office action mailed on 19 June 2006 has been considered carefully. Reconsideration of the claimed invention in view of any amendments above and the discussion below is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-3, 6-8, 10-18 and 20-24 are pending.

Allowability of Claims Over Vanghi

Rejection Summary

Claims 1-5 and 8-21 stand rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,937,861 (Vanghi).

Allowability of Claim 1

Regarding Claim 1, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest a

... method in a wireless communications network, the method comprising:

transmitting a radio resource assignment to a wireless communications device;

transmitting radio resource assignment time-out information to the wireless communications device,

the radio resource assignment time-out information having at least two states,

a first state specifying a first duration during which the radio resource assignment to the wireless communications device remains valid after the

wireless communications device discontinues communication on the radio resource assigned,

a second state specifying a second duration during which the radio resource assignment to the wireless communications device remains valid after the wireless communications device discontinues communication on the radio resource assigned.

Vanghi provides a single time out value that defines the maximum time the access terminal can suspend its communication with the radio network before the radio network releases and possibly reassigns the communication resource associated with the access terminal's suspended connection. Vanghi, col. 2, line 62 - col. 3, line 2.

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion, Vanghi does not disclose or suggest "...transmitting radio resource assignment time-out information to the wireless communications device, the radio resource assignment time-out information having at least two states ..." as in Claim 1. The idle state suspension timer discussed in Vanghi at col. 5, lines 51-54 is not the same as the inactivity suspension timer discussed in Vanghi at col. 7, lines 39-67. At col. 5, lines 51-54, Vanghi discusses suspending terminal activity on an active radio network (IS-856) to perform functions (e.g., monitor a paging channel, idle mode handoff) required to maintain the terminal's registration on an inactive radio network (IS-2000) in which the terminal is in idle mode. However, the idle state suspension timer in Vanghi does not specify "... a duration during which the radio resource assignment to the wireless communications device remains valid after the wireless communications device discontinues communication on the radio resource assigned."

At col. 7, lines 39-67, Vanghi discusses an inactivity suspension timer that specifies a duration of reverse link inactivity that may pass before the network releases radio network resources assigned to the terminal. The

inactivity suspension timer of Vanghi however does not have two states. Claim 1 is thus patentably distinguished over Vanghi.

Allowability of Claim 2

Regarding Claim 2, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest in combination with Claim 1 "... transmitting the radio resource assignment time-out information includes transmitting at least one bit specifying one of the first or second durations." Vanghi teaches only a single maximum suspend time. Col. 7, lines 39-67. Claim 2 is thus patentably distinguished over Vanghi.

Allowability of Claim 7

Regarding Claim 7, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest in combination with Claim 1 "... selecting at least one of the first and second radio resource assignment time-out durations based on at least one of a wireless communications network load or a wireless communications network load variability." In Vanghi, there is only one time duration associated with the release of radio resources assigned to the terminal. Claim 7 is thus further patentably distinguished over Vanghi.

Allowability of Claim 8

Regarding Claim 8, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest in combination with Claim 1 "... selecting at least one of the first and second

radio resource assignment durations based on at least one of reserve power of the wireless communications device or quality of service of the wireless communications device." In Vanghi, there is only one time out duration associated with the release of radio resources assigned to the terminal. Claim 8 is thus further patentably distinguished over Vanghi.

Allowability of Claim 10

Regarding Claim 10, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest a

... method in a wireless communications device, the method comprising:
receiving a radio resource assignment;
receiving radio resource assignment time-out information,
the radio resource assignment time-out information indicating having first and second possible states,
the first state indicating a first duration during which the radio resource assignment is valid after the wireless communications device discontinues communicating on the assigned radio resource,
the second state indicating a second duration during which the radio resource assignment is valid after the wireless communications device discontinues communicating on the assigned radio resource.

Vanghi provides a single time out value that defines the maximum time the access terminal can suspend its communication with the ratio network before the radio network releases and possible reassigns the communication resource associated with the access terminal's suspended connection. Vanghi, col. 2, line 62 – col. 3, line 2. Vanghi does not disclose or suggest time-out information having two states.

The idle state suspension timer discussed in Vanghi at col. 5, lines 51-54 is not the same as the inactivity suspension timer discussed in Vanghi at col. 7, lines 39-67. At col. 5, lines 51-54, Vanghi discusses suspending terminal activity on an active radio network (IS-856) to perform functions (e.g., monitor a paging channel, idle mode handoff) required to maintain the terminal's registration on an inactive radio network (IS-2000) in which the terminal is in idle mode. Claim 10 is thus patentably distinguished over Vanghi.

Allowability of Claim 18

Regarding Claim 18, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest a

... message for transmission from a wireless communications network to a wireless communications device, the message comprising:

a radio resource time-out interval bit having at least a first state and a second state,

in the first state, the radio resource time-out interval bit specifying a first duration during which a radio resource assignment is valid after a wireless communications device to which the radio resource is assigned discontinues communicating on the assigned radio resource,

in the second state, the radio resource time-out interval bit specifying a second duration during which a radio resource assignment is valid after a wireless communications device to which the radio resource is assigned discontinues communicating on the assigned radio resource.

Vanghi provides a single time out value that defines the maximum time the access terminal can suspend its communication with the radio network before the radio network releases and possibly reassigns the communication resource associated with the access terminal's suspended connection. Vanghi, col. 2, line 62 - col. 3, line 2. Vanghi does not disclose or

suggest time-out information having two states associated with the release of radio resources assigned to the terminal.

The idle state suspension timer discussed in Vanghi at col. 5, lines 51-54 is not the same as the inactivity suspension timer discussed in Vanghi at col. 7, lines 39-67. At col. 5, lines 51-54, Vanghi discusses suspending terminal activity on an active radio network (IS-856) to perform functions (e.g., monitor a paging channel, idle mode handoff) required to maintain the terminal's registration on an inactive radio network (IS-2000) in which the terminal is in idle mode. Claim 18 is thus patentably distinguished over Vanghi.

Allowability of Claim 22

Regarding Claim 22, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest in combination with Claim 1 "... indicating with the first state that the first duration expires upon transmission of a specified number of frames, indicating with the second state that the second duration expires after an interval specified in another message." Vanghi does not disclose or suggest more than one time-out period associated with the release of radio resources assigned to the terminal. Claim 18 is thus patentably distinguished over Vanghi.

Allowability of Claim 23

Regarding Claim 23, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest in combination with Claim 10 "... indicating with the first state that the first duration expires upon transmission of a specified number of frames by the

wireless communications device, indicating with the second state that the second duration expires after an interval specified in another message received by the wireless communications device." Vanghi does not disclose or suggest more than one time-out period associated with the release of radio resources assigned to the terminal. Claim 23 is thus patentably distinguished over Vanghi.

Allowability of Claim 24

Regarding Claim 24, Vanghi fails to disclose or suggest in combination with Claim 18 "... in the first state, the first duration is a single frame, in the second state, the second duration is a number of frames specified in another message." Vanghi does not disclose or suggest more than one time-out period associated with the release of radio resources assigned to the terminal. Claim 24 is thus patentably distinguished over Vanghi.

Prayer For Relief

In view of any amendments and the discussion above, the Claims of the present application are in condition for allowance. Kindly withdraw any rejections and objections and allow this application to issue as a United States Patent without further delay.

REED ET AL.
"Resource Negotiation in Wireless"
Communications Networks And Methods"
Atty. Docket No. CS23600RL

Appl. No. 10/662,256
Confirm. No. 9036
Examiner R. Peaches
Art Unit 2686

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